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Guedel, Arthur Ernest, U.S. anesthesiologist, 1883-1956; see *G. airway*.

Guéneau de Mussy, Noël P.O., French physician, 1813-1885. see *G. de M. point*.

Guérin, Camille, French bacteriologist, 1872-1961. see *bacille Calmette-Guérin; bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine; Calmette test; Calmette-Guérin bacillus; Calmette-Guérin vaccine*.

Guérin, Alphonse F.M., French surgeon, 1816-1895. see *G. *fold, fracture, glands, under gland, sinus, valve**.

guidance (gīd'āns). 1. The act of guiding. 2. A guide, condylar g., the mechanical device on an articulator which is intended to produce g. in articulator movement, similar to those produced by the paths of the condyles in the temporomandibular joints. see *ALSO condylar guidance inclination*. SYN condylar guide.

incisal g., the influence on mandibular movements caused by the contacting surfaces of the mandibular and maxillary anterior teeth during eccentric excursions. SYN incisal path.

guide (gīd). 1. To lead in a set course. 2. Any device or instrument by which another is led into its proper course, e.g., a grooved director, a catheter g. [M.E., fr. O.Fr. *guier*, to show the way, fr. *Germanic*]

anterior g., SYN incisal g.

catheter g., a flexible metallic wire or thin sound over which a catheter is passed to advance it into its proper position, as in a blood vessel or the urethra. see *ALSO stylet*.

condylar g., SYN condylar guidance.

incisal g., in dentistry, that part of an articulator on which the anterior g. pin rests to maintain the vertical dimension of occlusion and the incisal g. angle as established by the incisal guidance; may be adjustable, with a superior surface that may be changed to provide variations in the incisal g. angle, or customized, being individually formed in plastic to allow other than straight line incisal guidance in eccentric movements. SYN anterior g.

mold g., a g. used to specify the shape of artificial teeth, or of an artificial tooth.

guide-line (gīd'īn). A marking in the form of a line that serves as a guide or reference.

clasp g., SYN survey line.

clinical practice g.'s, a formal statement about a defined task or function in clinical practice, such as desirable diagnostic tests or the optimal treatment regimen for a specific diagnosis; generally based on the best available evidence, e.g., randomized controlled trials that have been assessed by a Cochrane collaborating group. see *ALSO Cochrane collaboration*.

Cummer g., SYN survey line.

practice g.'s, recommendations developed by groups of clinicians for delivery of care based on various indications. SYN practice parameters.

guide-wire (gīd'wīr). A wire or spring used as a guide for placement of a larger device or prosthesis, such as a catheter or intramedullary pin.

Guillain, Georges, French neurologist, 1876-1961. see *G.-Barré reflex, syndrome; Landry-G.-Barré syndrome*.

guillotine (gīl'ō-tēn, gēl'ō-tēn). An instrument in the shape of a metal ring through which runs a sliding knifeblade, used in executing a tonsil. [Fr. an instrument for execution by decapitation]

guinea green B (gin'ē). [C.I. 42085]. An acid diamino-triphenylmethane dye, used as an indicator for H-ion determinations (changing at pH 6.0 from magenta to green) and as a fiber cytoplasmin stain in certain Masson trichrome staining procedures.

guinea pig (gin'ē). SYN *Cavia porcellus*.

Guldberg, C., Norwegian chemist, 1862-1902. see *G.-Waage law*.

gullet (gūl'ēt). SYN *throat* (1). [L. *gula*, throat]

Gullstrand, Alvar, Swedish ophthalmologist and Nobel laureate, 1862-1930. see *biomicroscope*.

L-gulonolactone (goo-lōn'ō-lak-tōn). A precursor (except in certain primates, certain fishes, and the Indian fruit bat) of ascorbic acid.

→-COOH); a precursor (except in certain primates, certain fishes, and the Indian fruit bat) of ascorbic acid.

L-gulonolactone (goo-lōn'ō-lak-tōn). The precursor of ascorbic acid in those animals capable of biosynthesis. SYN dihydroascorbic acid. L-gulonolactone oxidase, the enzyme catalyzing the conversion of O₂ to H₂O₂ and L-xylo-hexulonolactone, a precursor acid; absent in humans.

L-gulonolactone. SYN L-gulonolactone.

gulose (goo'lōs). One of the eight pairs (D and L) of an epimer of D-galactose.

gum (gūm). 1. The dried exuded sap from a number of shrubs, forming an amorphous brittle mass; it is mucilaginous solution in water and is often used as a agent in liquid preparations of insoluble drugs. 2. Official alternate term for gingiva. [A.S. *goma*, soluble glycans, often containing uronic acids, in plants.

g. arabic, SYN acacia; see *ALSO arabin*.

Bassora g., a g. from Iran and Turkey, resembling acacia, and the gummy exudate of cherry and plum making storax.

g. benjamin, g. benzoin, SYN benzoin.

British g., a form of dextrin.

eucalyptus g., a dried gummy exudation from *E. *tratia** and other species of *Eucalyptus* (family Myrtaceae); an astringent (in gargles and troches) and as a agent. SYN red g.

ghatti g., SYN Indian g.

guaiac g., SYN guaiac.

guar g., the ground endosperms of *Cyanocephalus* used in pharmaceutical jelly formulations.

Indian g., an exudation from *Anogeissus latifolia* (family Bixaceae); the mucilage is used as a substitute for agar. SYN ghati g.

karaya g., SYN *sterculia* g.

locust g., SYN *algaroba*.

g. opium, SYN opium.

red g., SYN *cuculiphus* g.

senegal g., the g. of *Acacia senegal*. SEE acacia.

starch g., SYN dextrin.

sterculia g., the dried gummy exudation from *Sterculia villosa*, *S. tragacantha*, or other species of *Sterculia* (family Bixaceae); used as a hydrophilic laxative, manufacture of lotions and pastes. SYN karaya g.

wheat g., SYN *glutin*.

gum-boil (gūm'bōyl). SYN *gingival abscess*.

gum-ma, pl. gum-ma-ta, gum-mas (gūm'ā, gūm'ā-tā). A granuloma that is characteristic of tertiary syphilis; not always develop, and that may be solitary (as large as 1 in diameter) or multiple and diffusely scattered (1-10 diameter). Gummas are characterized by an irregularity that is firm, sometimes partially hyalinized, and coagulative necrosis in which "ghosts" of structures are recognized; a poorly defined middle zone of epithelial and occasional multinucleated giant cells; and a periphery of fibroblasts and numerous capillaries, with infiltrate of plasma cells. As gummas become older, an irregular fibrous nodule persists. SYN *syphilitoma*. [L. *G. komma*]

Gumprecht, Ferdinand A., German physician, 1816-1882. Klein-Gumprecht shadow nuclei, under *nucleus*; under shadow.

Gunn, Robert Marcus, British ophthalmologist, 1861-1930. G. phenomenon, dots, under *dot, sign, syndrome*; pit.

Gunning, Jan W., Dutch chemist, 1827-1901. see Gunning, Thomas B., U.S. dentist, 1813-1889. see